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ABSTRACT

Statistical data regarding Federal City College students are presented in 19 charts and tables, some with accompanying commentary. The enrollment of 8202 students for Fall 1975-76 represents the highest since the college was established; fewer than half of the on-campus students study full-time. The majority of the full-time-equivalent (FTE) undergraduates on campus were registered in the lower division. The student body has grown at an average annual rate of 46 percent and the mean student age is getting older. Seventy-four percent of enrollees reside in the Northwest and Southeast sections of the city. Of 2800 graduates, about 66 percent completed a baccalaureate degree, 24 percent with a master's degree and 10 percent an associate degree. A growth in graduates has occurred in nursing and other health professions, mathematics, accounting, and social work. About 87 percent of the undergraduate alumni and 56 percent of the graduate alumni are pursuing degrees at the professional, graduate, and post-graduate levels. A large number of graduates report a direct utilization of degrees pursued to employment before and after graduation. Median salaries have risen as has the proportion of foreign enrollees. (Author/LBH)

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STUDENTS AT FEDERAL CITY COLLEGE

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Federal City College
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SUMMARY

- FCC's total enrollment of 8,202 students for Fall '75-'76 represents the highest since the College began. Fewer than half (48%) of the on-campus students study full time.
- The majority (78%) of the FTE undergraduates on campus were registered in the lower division.
- FCC's student body has grown at an average annual rate of 46% over the past seven years and it appears to be growing older (i.e., mean age of all students grew from 28 to 29 years).
- A substantial portion (74%) of FCC's enrollees reside in the Northwest and Southeast sections of the District and this has remained relatively stable over the past seven years.
- Of 2,800 FCC graduates, about 66% completed a baccalaureate degree, 24% with a Master's degree while 10% obtained an associate degree.
- The School of Liberal and Fine Arts has conferred about half of the bachelor's and associate degrees while the School of Education has granted about 9 out of 10 of the master's degrees.

- A sizable growth of graduates has been reported during the past year in nursing and other health professions, mathematics, accounting and social work which appears to be a good indicator of FCC's success in responding to the manpower needs of the District.

- About 87% of the undergraduate alumni and 56% of the graduate alumni are pursuing degrees at the professional, graduate and post-graduate levels.

- A large number of FCC graduates report a direct utilization of degrees pursued to employment before and after graduation.

- Median salaries of undergraduate alumni rose from $9,100 during studies to $10,400 in current jobs while the graduate alumni received $12,100 before graduation as compared to $16,000 in recent jobs.

- The proportion of foreign enrollees has increased from 6% during Fall '74-'75 to almost 9% in Fall '75-'76 although a moratorium of admitting new students was enforced during the Spring and Summer Quarters of '74-'75.

1. How many students are currently enrolled and what have been the enrollment trends at Federal City College?

FCC's total enrollment for Fall '75-'76 is 8,202 which represents a growth of 5.4% above last fall's enrollment of 7,783, (see Table 1). Table 2 presents the FTE undergraduates on campus which increased from 5,396 to 5,773 (a growth of 7%) during the past year. While the FTE graduate enrollment rose from 536 to 560 (an increase of 4.5%) for the same period. This is slightly lower than the rate of 5.5% reported for 296 institutions in 1975 by the Council of Graduate Schools. Fewer than half of those on campus (48%) registered for full-time loads.

These FTE undergraduates on campus were further classified into the lower and upper divisions. For the Fall semester '75-'76, the majority of the undergraduates were in the lower division (78%), only (22%) were classified in the upper division.

FCC's student body has increased considerably over the years. The enrollment for the current semester of 8,202 represents the highest since the college began. Table 1 shows that the College started with 1,951 students in Fall

Table 1
FCC Quarterly Opening Enrollment (Headcount)[a] by Level
AY 1968-69 to 1975-76

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	Academic Year Average*
On-Campus Undergraduate					
1968-69	1,905	2,020	2,034	815	1,986
1969-70	4,448	4,705	4,920	2,916	4,691
1970-71	5,789	5,077	5,308	3,179	5,391
1971-72	6,225	5,910	5,287	2,923	5,807
1972-73	5,395	5,557	5,463	3,159	5,472
1973-74	5,588	5,272	5,178	2,940	5,346
1974-75	6,069	5,932	6,192	3,264	6,064
Off-Campus Undergraduate					
1968-69	26	19	17	6	21
1969-70	49	48	48	22	48
1970-71	65	91	196	198	117
1971-72	624	1,021	1,288	1,323	978
1972-73	1,723	1,406	1,339	1,010	1,489
1973-74	1,207	1,039	1,117	758	1,138
1974-75	1,020	980	893	641	963
Total Undergraduate					
1968-69	1,931	2,039	2,051	821	2,007
1969-70	4,497	4,753	4,968	2,938	4,739
1970-71	5,854	5,168	5,504	3,377	5,509
1971-72	6,849	6,931	6,575	4,246	6,785
1972-73	7,118	6,963	6,802	4,169	6,961
1973-74	6,795	6,361	6,295	3,698	6,484
1974-75	7,089	6,912	7,081	3,905	7,027
Graduate					
1968-69	20	22	29	18	24
1969-70	50	56	76	56	61
1970-71	110	142	195	160	149
1971-72	272	391	519	417	394
1972-73	483	613	470	485	522
1973-74	610	522	512	361	548
1974-75	694	651	662	457	669
Total Enrollment					
1968-69	1,951	2,061	2,080	839	2,031
1969-70	4,547	4,809	5,044	2,994	4,800
1970-71	5,964	5,310	5,699	3,537	5,658
1971-72	7,121	7,322	7,094	4,663	7,179
1972-73	7,601	7,576	7,272[5]	4,654[6]	7,483
1973-74	7,405[7]	6,883[8]	6,807	4,059	7,032
1974-75	7,783	7,563	7,743	4,360	7,696

1) Fall 68-69 through Summer 71-72 as reported in "FCC Computer Center Reports on Quarterly Opening Enrollment, September 5, 1972,"
2) Fall 72-73 data based on "FCC Opening Enrollment Computer Center Report, November 2, 1972; and
3) Winter 72-73 figures derived from "FCC Opening Enrollment Computer Center Report, February 16, 1973."
4) For graduate data, Fall 72-73 as reported on "FCC Student Profile, March 12, 1973."
5) Spring 72-73 figures derived from "FCC Opening Enrollment Computer Center Report, May 23, 1973."
6) Summer 72-73 figures as reported in "FCC Opening Enrollment Computer Center Report, August 9, 1973."
7) Fall 73-74 data based on "FCC Opening Enrollment Computer Center Report, October 29, 1974."
8) Winter Quarter, "FCC Opening Enrollment Computer Center Report, April 18, 1974.
* Average for standard academic year excludes summer quarter.

a 11/14/74

OIR 11/6/75

Table 1 (Cont.)

FCC Semester Opening Enrollment (Headcount)[a] by Level
AY 1968-69 to 1975-76

On-Campus Undergraduate	Fall	Spring	Summer	Academic Year Average*
1975-76	6,627			
Off-Campus Undergraduate				
1975-76	821			
Total Undergraduate				
1975-76	7,448			
Graduate				
1975-76	754			
Total Enrollment				
1975-76	8,202			

Sources (Cont.)
9) Enrollment Report, Fall 1975-76, Computer Center, October 10, 1975
*Average for standard academic year excludes Summer semester.

OIR 11.20.75

Table 2
FCC Quarterly Opening (FTE)[a] Enrollment by Level,
AY 1968-69 to 1975-76

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	Academic Year Average*
On-Campus Undergraduate					
1968-69	1,922	1,846	1,880	422	1,883
1969-70	4,359	4,212	4,672	2,062	4,414
1970-71	5,724	4,604	4,463	2,115	4,930
1971-72	5,126	5,142	4,448	2,285	4,905
1972-73	5,813	5,626	5,628	2,462	5,689
1973-74	5,367	4,994	4,855	1,967	5,072
1974-75	5,396	5,476	5,636	1,647	5,503
Off-Campus Undergraduate					
1968-69	18	13	11	3	14
1969-70	38	37	34	14	36
1970-71	54	60	126	105	80
1971-72	275	580	774	719	543
1972-73	1,160	858	983	635	1,000
1973-74	863	793	771	452	809
1974-75	739	700	654	383	678
Total Undergraduate					
1968-69	1,940	1,859	1,891	425	1,897
1969-70	4,397	4,249	4,706	2,076	4,451
1970-71	5,778	4,664	4,589	2,220	5,010
1971-72	5,401	5,722	5,222	3,004	5,448
1972-73	6,973	6,484	6,611	3,097	6,689
1973-74	6,230	5,787	5,626	2,419	5,881
1974-75	6,135	6,176	6,290	2,030	6,200
Graduate					
1968-69	19	20	30	9	23
1969-70	54	63	97	59	71
1970-71	147	177	249	130	191
1971-72	338	493	638	296	490
1972-73	562	638	468	344	556
1973-74	553	438	424	230	472
1974-75	536	506	505	255	514
Total Enrollment					
1968-69	1,959	1,879	1,921	434	1,920
1969-70	4,451	4,312	4,803	2,135	4,522
1970-71	5,925	4,841	4,838	2,350	5,201
1971-72	5,739	6,215	5,860	3,300	5,938
1972-73	7,535	7,122	7,079	3,441	7,246
1973-74	6,783	6,225	6,050	2,649	6,352
1974-75	6,671	6,676	6,795	2,285	6,714

a Based on 12 credit hours for undergraduates and 9 credit hours for graduate students.

Sources: Data for Fall 68-69 through Summer '71-72 compiled from "Opening Quarterly Enrollment Reports, FCC Computer Center, September 5, 1972;" figures for Fall 72-73 as reported in "FCC Fall Opening Enrollment, Computer Center, November 2, 1972 and Winter 72-73 data from "FCC Winter Enrollment, Computer Center, February 16, 1973;" Data for Spring 72-73 from "FCC Enrollment Computer Center Report, May 23, 1973", for Summer 72-73 data from FCC Enrollment Computer Center, August 9, 1973" and for Fall 73-74 derived from FCC Enrollment Computer Report data, October 29, 1973."
*11/14/74.

* Average for standard academic year excludes summer quarter.

SOURCE: FCC Enrollment Report as of May 7, 1974

Table 2 (Cont.)

FCC Semester Opening (FTE) Enrollment by Level,
AY 1968-69 to 1975-76

	Fall	Spring	Summer	Academic Year Average *
On-Campus Undergraduate				
1975-76	5,773			
Off-Campus Undergraduate				
1975-76	579			
Total Undergraduate				
1975-76	6,352			
Graduate				
1975-76	560			
Total Enrollment				
1975-76	6,912			

Source: Enrollment Report, Fall 1975-76, Computer Center, October 10, 1975.

*Average for standard academic year excludes Summer semester.

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'68-'69 and it has grown to 8,202 students for the Fall semester '75-'76. This registers an average annual growth rate of 46% in the past 7 years.

An inspection of the data on new enrollees in Table 3 indicates that FCC has become increasingly attractive to first-time degree students. This may be due to the College's continued low tuition in the face of soaring tuition throughout the country. In fact, the quarterly proportion of first-time degree students to new enrollees has grown from 42% in Fall '68-'69 to 91% in Fall '75-'76. This trend on first-time degree students suggests that since 1971-72, FCC seems to have evolved from the new institution mold of depending on transfer students and appears to be approaching the traditional pattern of attracting fresh secondary school graduates.

A comparison of the recent figures (Fall '74-'75 vs. Fall '75-'76) signifies a decline in new enrollees (1,840 down to 1,701); in new freshmen students (1,640 vs. 1,549) and in first-time degree students (1,636 to 1,549). This temporary decline based on short-term observations implies a possible stabilization of undergraduate enrollment and might

Table 3
New Enrollment Trends at FCC by Semester and Status
at Time of Entrance, AY 1968-69 Through 1975-76

Year and Quarter	Total New[1] Enrollees		Freshmen[1]		First-Time Degree[2] Candidates		
	(1) (No.)	(2) (%)	(3) (No.)	(4) (% Total)[a]	(5) (No.)	(6) (% Total)[b]	(7) (% Freshman)[c]
1968-69							
Fall	1,933	100	1,799	93	815	42	45
Winter	534	100	489	92	216	40	44
Spring	391	100	352	90	115	29	33
Summer	63	100	63	100	22	35	35
1969-70							
Fall	2,695	100	2,495	93	1,179	44	47
Winter	1,060	100	989	93	331	31	34
Spring	1,158	100	1,074	93	392	34	37
Summer	801	100	755	94	469	59	62
1970-71							
Fall	1,493	100	1,390	93	912	61	66
Winter	615	100	600	98	379	63	63
Spring	710	100	699	99	525	74	75
Summer	452	100	449	99	248	55	55
1971-72							
Fall	1,448	100	1,443	99	1,194	83	83
Winter	768	100	768	100	536	70	70
Spring	621	100	620	99	293	47	47
Summer	512	100	479	94	216	42	45
1972-73							
Fall	1,408	100	1,182	91	704	50	55
Winter	1,124	100	973	86	940	84	97
Spring	755	100	628	83	531	70	85
Summer	662	100	497	75	*	*	*
1973-74							
Fall	1,610	100	1,391	86	1,307	81	94
Winter	825	100	752	91	737	89	98
Spring	682	100	627	92	561	82	89
Summer	536	100	439	82	438	82	100
1974-75							
Fall	1,840	100	1,640	89	1,636	89	100
Winter	999	100	879	88	876	87	100
Spring	1,602	100	1,387	87	1,384	86	100
Summer	572	100	426	74	426	74	100

a Col 3 ÷ col 1 x 100
b Col 5 ÷ col 1 x 100
c Col 5 ÷ col 3 x 100

Sources: 1) Data on total new enrollees and freshmen as shown in "Student Retention Study, FCC Computer Center," September 5, 1972 version for Fall 68-69 through Spring 71-72. Data from Fall 72-73 to present as shown in Student Profile by Department.

2) Figures on first-time degree candidates derived from "FCC Quarterly Opening Enrollment, Computer Center Report, March 9, 1973 to August 16, 1974."

* Data not available.

Table 3 (Continued)

New Enrollment Trends at FCC by Semester and Status at Time of Entrance, AY 1968-69 Through 1975-76

Year and Semester	Total New[1] Enrollees (1) (No.)	(2) (%)	Freshmen[1] (3) (No.)	(4) (% Total)[a]	First-Time Degree[2] Candidates (5) (No.)	(6) (% Total)[b]	(7) (%Freshmen)
1975-76							
Fall	1,701	100	1,549	91	1,549	91	100

Source: Enrollment Report, Fall 1975-76, Computer Center, 10/10/75.

a Col 3 ÷ col 1 x 100
b Col 5 ÷ col 1 x 100
c Col 5 ÷ col 3 x 100

Sources: 1) Data on total new enrollees and freshmen as shown in "Student Retention Study, FCC Computer Center," September 5, 1972 version for Fall 68-69 through Spring 71-72. Data from Fall 72-73 to present as shown in Student Profile by Department.

2) Figures on first-time degree candidates derived from "FCC Quarterly Opening Enrollment, Computer Center Report, March 9, 1973 to August 16, 1974."

* Data not available.

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also be a reaction to the limited budget for the past 2 fiscal years. The decline in new enrollees however is being offset by the re-entry of FCC's former students which might be attributed to the current high unemployment rate in the area and the tuition that remains low at FCC while continually rising at other institutions. Chart A contrasts the consistent and substantial growth of FTE enrollment on campus with the budgeted enrollment since FCC's inception. The trend of ratios between FTE enrollment on campus and the budgeted enrollment had exceeded 1.00 except during FY 71-72. This means that historically, FCC has not received adequate resources for the support of its programs.

When the total FTE enrollments for FCC and DCTC are aggregated, with the intention of developing into a university, the growth curve reveals an accelerated gain despite its erratic behavior between AY '71 and AY '74, (See Chart B.) The five percent rate of growth reported for the past two years, coincide with the golden mean considered ideal by the Carnegie Commission, with respect to the quality of services that can still be provided by the institution.

Chart A - On-Campus FTE Compared to Budgeted FTE Enrollment Trends at FCC, FY'69-FY'80

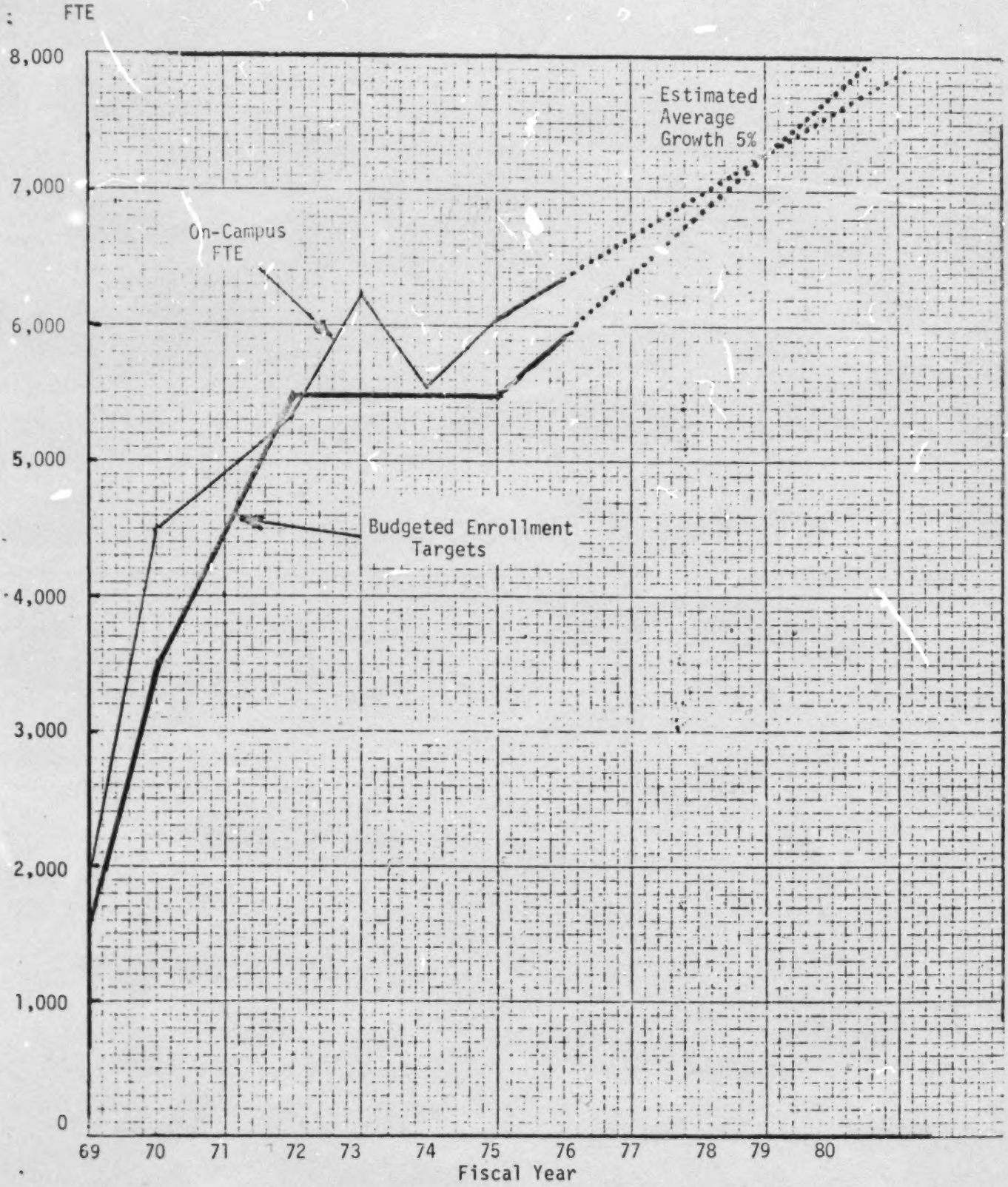

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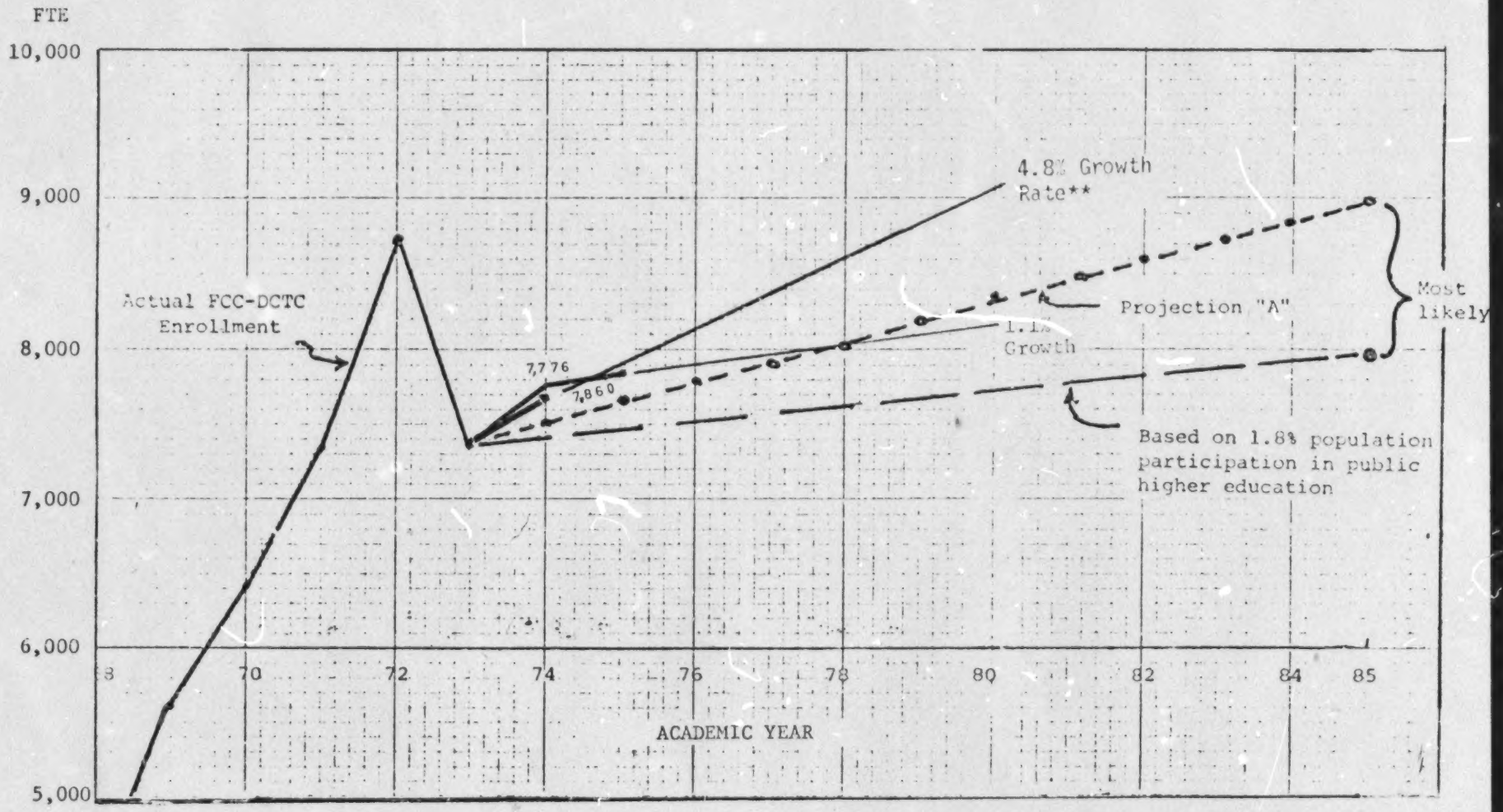
Chart B - FCC/DCTC Total FTE Resident Enrollment Projection Through Year 1985*



*Students taking courses on each respective campus. (Excludes FCC Extension students).
**Average for Fall and Winter Quarter, 1974-75.

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The growth curve also alludes to the possible slow down of gains because the rapid increase of FCC enrollment seem to have been compensated by the consistent decline of FTE enrollment registered for DCTC since AY '71-'72 (see Table 4). However, based on the relative order of magnitude in enrollment between the two schools, this rate of growth will be greatly determined by FCC's performance in the years to come.

Table 4
District of Columbia Teachers College Enrollment Trends by
Academic Year and Fiscal Year

		Headcount			FTE		
AY	FY		%Δ	% Change/yr.		%Δ	% Change/yr.
1970	'71	2980	100	--	1977	100	--
1971	'72	3354	113	+13	2192	111	+11
1972	'73	2945	99	-14	2337	118	+ 7
1973	'74	2361	79	-20	1811	92	-26
1974	'75	1820	61	-18	1763	89	- 3
1975	'76	1542	52	- 9	1508	76	-13

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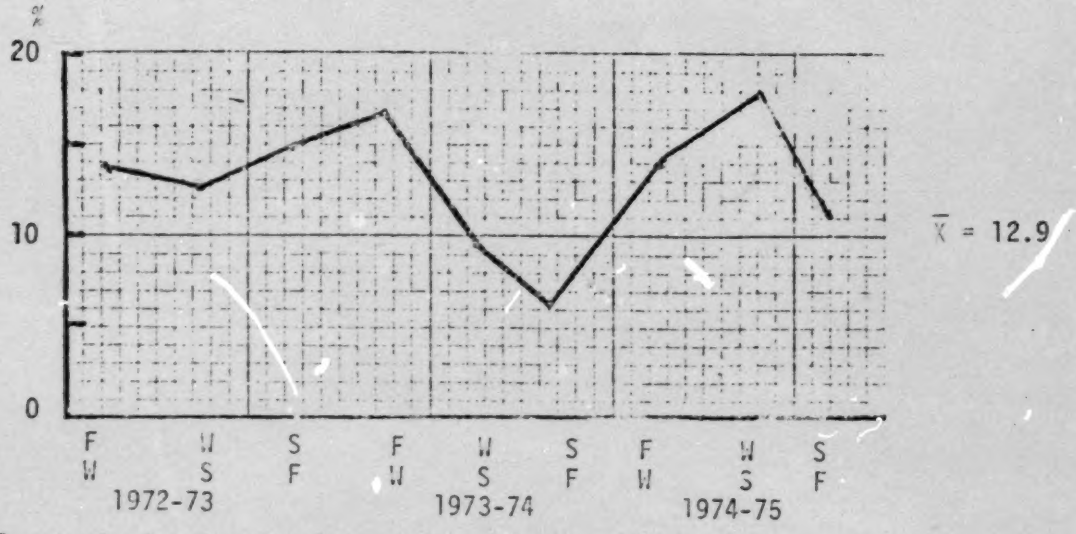
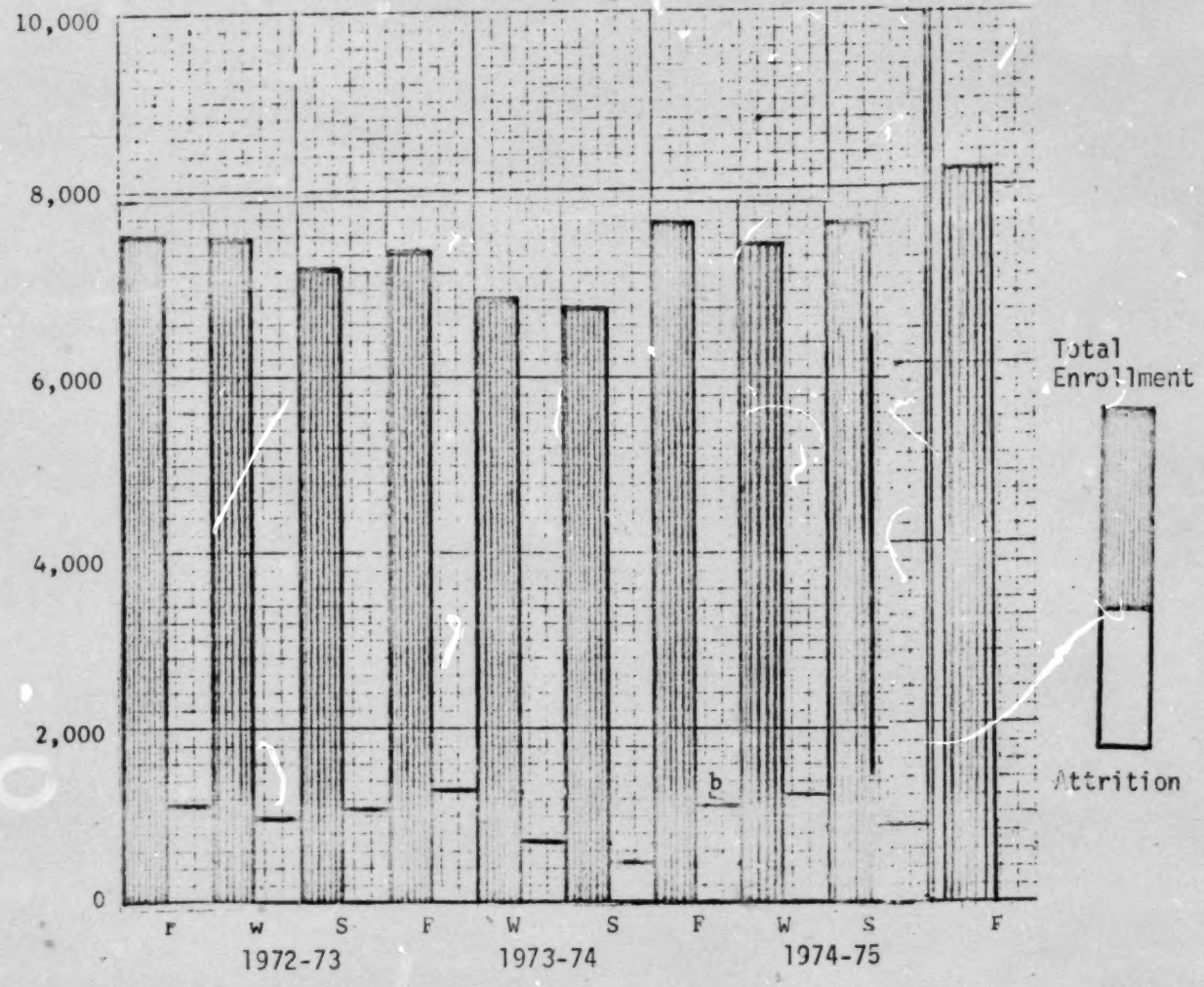
2. What has been the quarterly attrition rate of the College?

The average quarterly dropout rate (defined as the percentage of students who enroll one quarter but do not return the succeeding quarter) since Fall 1968 appears to be 13%. These quarterly attrition rates fluctuate along with the Fall to Winter, Winter to Spring, and Spring to Fall cycles as depicted in Chart C with Fall to Winter terms exhibiting the least apparent variability. Derivation of the latest rate of 11% for between last Spring and the current Fall semester 1975-76 is displayed in Table 5.

Chart C - FCC Quarterly Attrition Rates, Fall 1972-74 Through Winter 1974-75



FCC Quarterly Opening Enrollment (Headcount) and Quarterly Attrition[a]
Fall 1972-73 through Spring 1974-75



[a]Attrition equals the non-returning students less the graduates from the previous quarter.

[b]Differs slightly from previous computations owing to exclusion of students who have graduated during the previous quarter.

Table 5

Attrition and Admission, Winter to Spring Quarter 1974-75, FCC

Total Headcount Winter	Total Headcount Spring	Total Students Admitted for Spring	Total New Students Who Registered for Spring	Students Returning from Winter or Previous Semester (Col (2) - Col. (4)	Attrition: Students not Returning from Winter		
					# Col. (1) - Col. (5)	# Col (6) - Graduating Students[a]	% Col. (7) ÷ Col. (1) x 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7,563	7,743	1,247	1,602	6,141	1,422	1,324	17.5

Attrition and Admission, Spring to Fall Semester 1975-76, FCC

Total Headcount Spring	Total Headcount Fall	Total Students Admitted for Fall	Total New Students Who Registered for Fall	Students Returning From Spring or Previous Semester Col. (2) - Col. (4)	Attrition: Students not Returning from Spring		
					# Col. (1) - Col. (5)	# Col. (6) - Graduating Students[a]	% Col. (7) ÷ Col. (1) x 100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
7,743	8,202	1,783	1,701	6,501	1,242	846	10.9

[a]FCC awarded degrees to 396 students during Spring '74-'75 and 98 during Winter 74-75.

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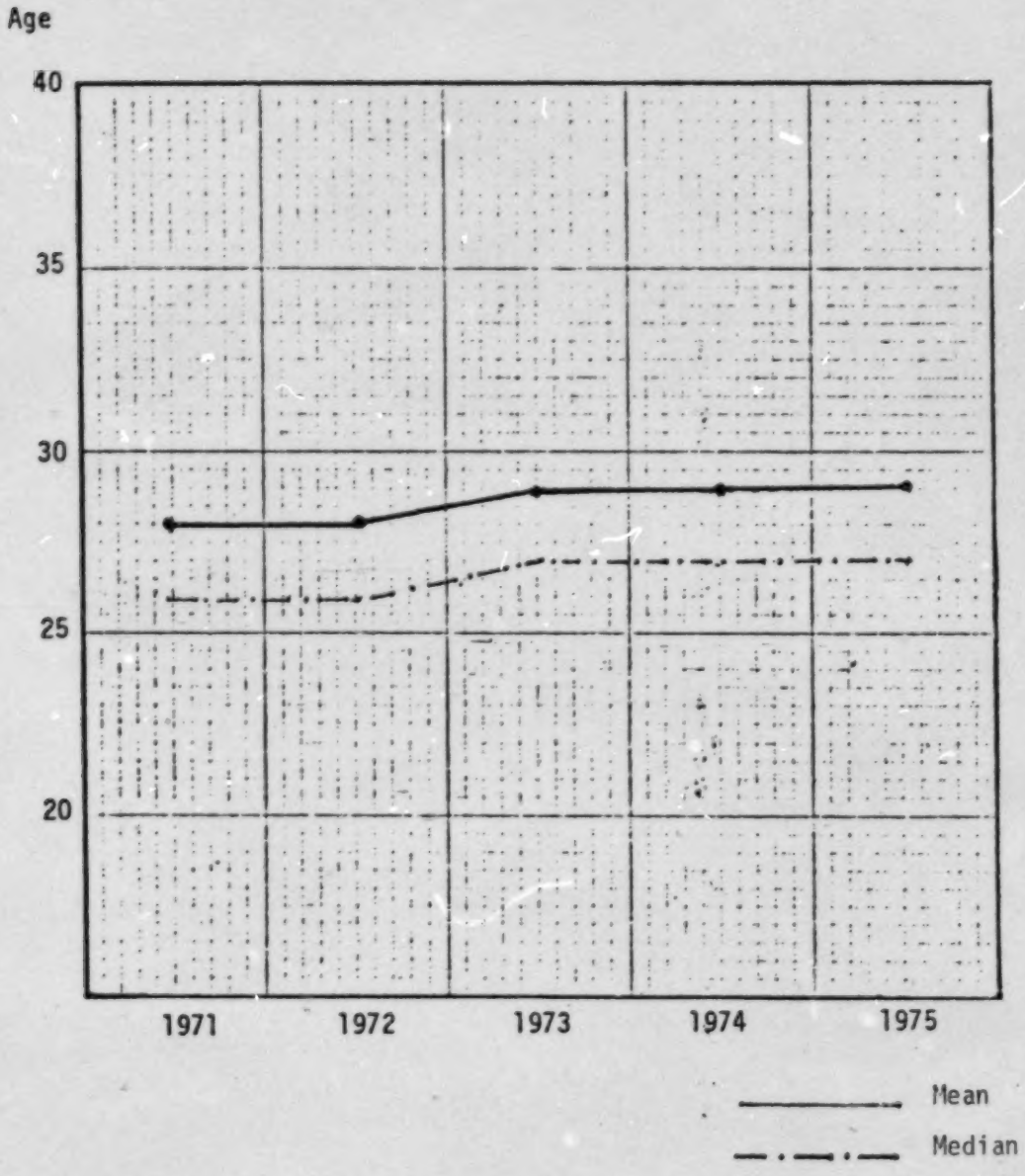
3. What is the age distribution of FCC students and what effect will it have on the type of services that should be provided by the College in the future?

Typical concerns of the various age groups represented on the campus should be taken into account in planning the types of services that should be provided by the College.

Trends of the mean and median age of all enrollees in the past five years exhibited in Chart D suggest that FCC's student body appears to be growing older. The mean age has grown from 28 to 29 years over the past five years. Since the graduate school enrollment comprises only about 9% of FCC's total enrollment, no effort has been made to distinguish between the graduate and the undergraduate students in Charts D and E.

A more detailed investigation was undertaken for each of the specific 5-year age groups and displayed in Chart E. While there is a consistent and sharp decline of students in the 21-25 years age groups, the 26 years of age and over group is increasing rapidly. The Census Bureau attributes this unexpected increase of people aged 25-34 years to the "baby boom" that followed World War II. It is this group that have just completed their college degrees from the traditional colleges. Since FCC's clientele represents more of those who would never

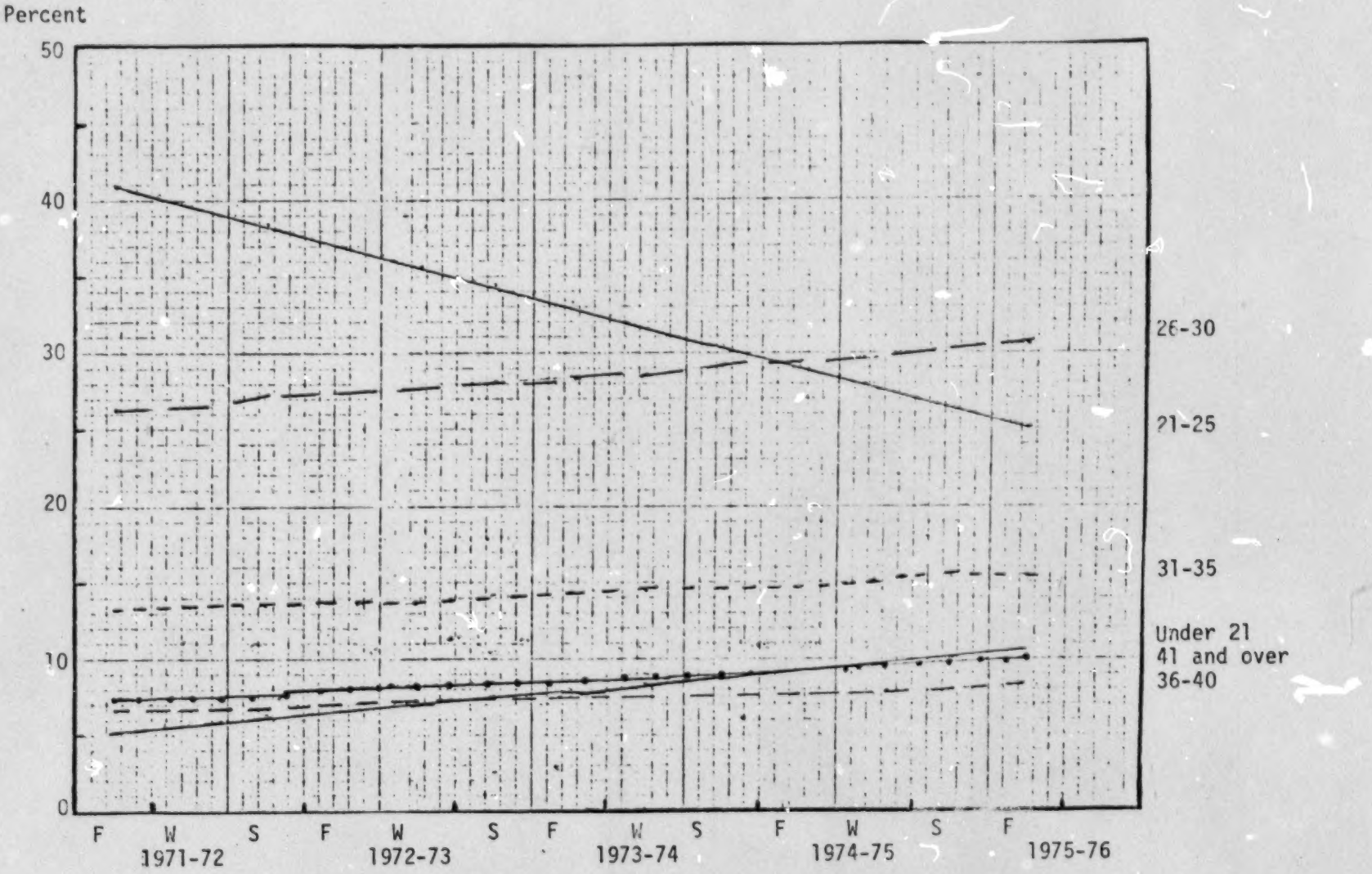
Chart D - Mean and Median Age of Graduate and Undergraduate Students at Federal City College, Fall '71 Through Fall '75



Sources: Student Profile by Department, Computer Center, Fall 1971, 11/22/72; Fall 1972, 3/12/73; Fall 1973, 4/19/74; Fall 1974, 11/11/74; Fall 1975, 9/18/75.

OIR 11/20/75

Chart E - Average Trends of Total Federal City College's Graduate and Undergraduate Enrollment in Percent by Age Group and Quarter, AY 1971-72 Through AY 1975-76



OIR 1.19.76

have had the chance to go to college, it can therefore be speculated that this cohort will continue to use FCC's services in the immediate future.

Focusing the analysis on freshman cohorts which replenish the yearly supply of students gives a dissimilar pattern of gain among the 5-year age groups. As a whole, the trends in Table 6 indicate that FCC appears now to be attracting younger freshmen students, but at a very gradual rate. Although the proportion of students under 20 years of age has increased from 8% to 20%, their median age has remained relatively stable at 26 years.

These historical information indicate that at any rate, the group aged 20 years and below still comprises only one-fifth of the freshman while the majority remain most likely to be in the age groups who would be married with family responsiblilties as well as working while pursuing an academic degree. In the allocation of resources, this finding implies an increasing demand for courses for the evening and week-end sessions. In addition, FCC would also be expected to enhance the student services (i.e., financial aid, day-care centers, family counseling, etc.) that might assist students in the attainment of their educational goals as well as in the continuance of their family and occupational responsibilities.

Table 6
Distribution of Freshmen Students by Age Group at Federal City College, Fall 1971-72 Through Fall 1975-76

Age Group	1971-72 #	1971-72 %	1972-73 #	1972-73 %	1973-74 #	1973-74 %	1974-75 #	1974-75 %	1975-76 #	1975-76 %	% Difference 1972-76
20 & Below	364	7.9	563	13.4	589	14.0	732	16.6	908	19.5	+11.6
21-25	1,864	40.4	1,551	37.0	1,300	31.0	1,365	30.9	1,448	31.2	-9.2
26-30	1,125	24.4	1,041	24.8	1,201	28.6	1,212	27.4	1,223	26.3	+1.9
31-35	570	12.4	438	10.5	498	11.9	495	11.2	554	11.9	-0.5
36-40	294	6.4	252	6.0	229	5.5	267	6.0	250	5.4	-1.0
41 & Older	391	8.5	346	8.3	379	9.0	348	7.9	266	5.7	-2.8
Median Age	26.3		25.9		26.9		26.5		25.9		
Total	4,605	100.0	4,191	100.0	4,196	100.0	4,419	100.0	4,649	100.0	--

Sources: Student Profile Report, Computer Center, 1971, 11/22/72; 1972 - 3/12/73; 1973 - 4/19/74; 1974-75-11/11/74; 1975 - 9/9/75 (Preliminary Report).

OIR 11/19/75

4. In which areas of the District of Columbia do the greatest number of FCC students reside?

Awareness of the areas where majority of the students work and reside are generally useful in deploying resources for planning outreach programs; supportive services such as student parking and types of school transportation systems that should be developed; as well as in locating sites ideal for satellite compuses.

As expected, FCC students come from every area of the District and that nine out of ten enrollees during Fall '75-'76 reside in the District of Columbia. Table 7 underscores the fact that 63% of the students were concentrated in six zip code areas and are shaded in chart F. FCC enrollees converged on:

1. the section of the central city which runs from Tuckerman Street down to O Street, on the east of Rock Creek Park along 16th Street N.W.;

2. the near Northeast area bounded by North Capitol Street, New York Avenue, Anacostia River and South Capitol Streets;

3. the adjacent areas of Southeast and far Northeast sections of the city whose boundaries are the Anacostia River, the Bolling Air Force Base, the Southern Avenue and the Eastern Avenue.

Table 7 also indicates that the Northwest section of the city was the top contributor (39%) to FCC's student body, followed by Southeast (35%), with Southwest trailing the list (1%). An identical observation is implied by the pattern of residence reported by enrollees of Winter '74-'75.

In terms of the change in enrollment from Winter '74-'75 to Fall '75-'76, one notes from Table 7 that as a whole all sections of the District have registered a growth in enrollment. The Northeast section reported the highest increment (17%), while the Southwest the least (5%). Among the specific zip code areas shown in Chart the three areas that reported the greatest number of gain in enrollment (from Winter '74-'75 to Fall '75-'76 were the Southeast and far Northeast sections (i.e., DC 20019, 20020, and 20011). For the same period, a slight decline was noted for the Georgetown and Foggy Bottom areas of the Northwest section of the District. This represents fewer enrollees reported from DC 20007, 20037, 20008, 20016 and 20036.

An examination of a sample of earlier terms in FCC's operation likewise showed this same representation of students from the various sections of the District (Table 8). For instance, the majority of the new enrollees reside in the Northwest and Southeast areas (i.e., at least 6 out of 10 during Fall '68-'69, with nearly 7 out of 10 during Spring '72-'73).

Chart F: Zip Code Areas Where Most of FCC Students Reside, Fall 75-76

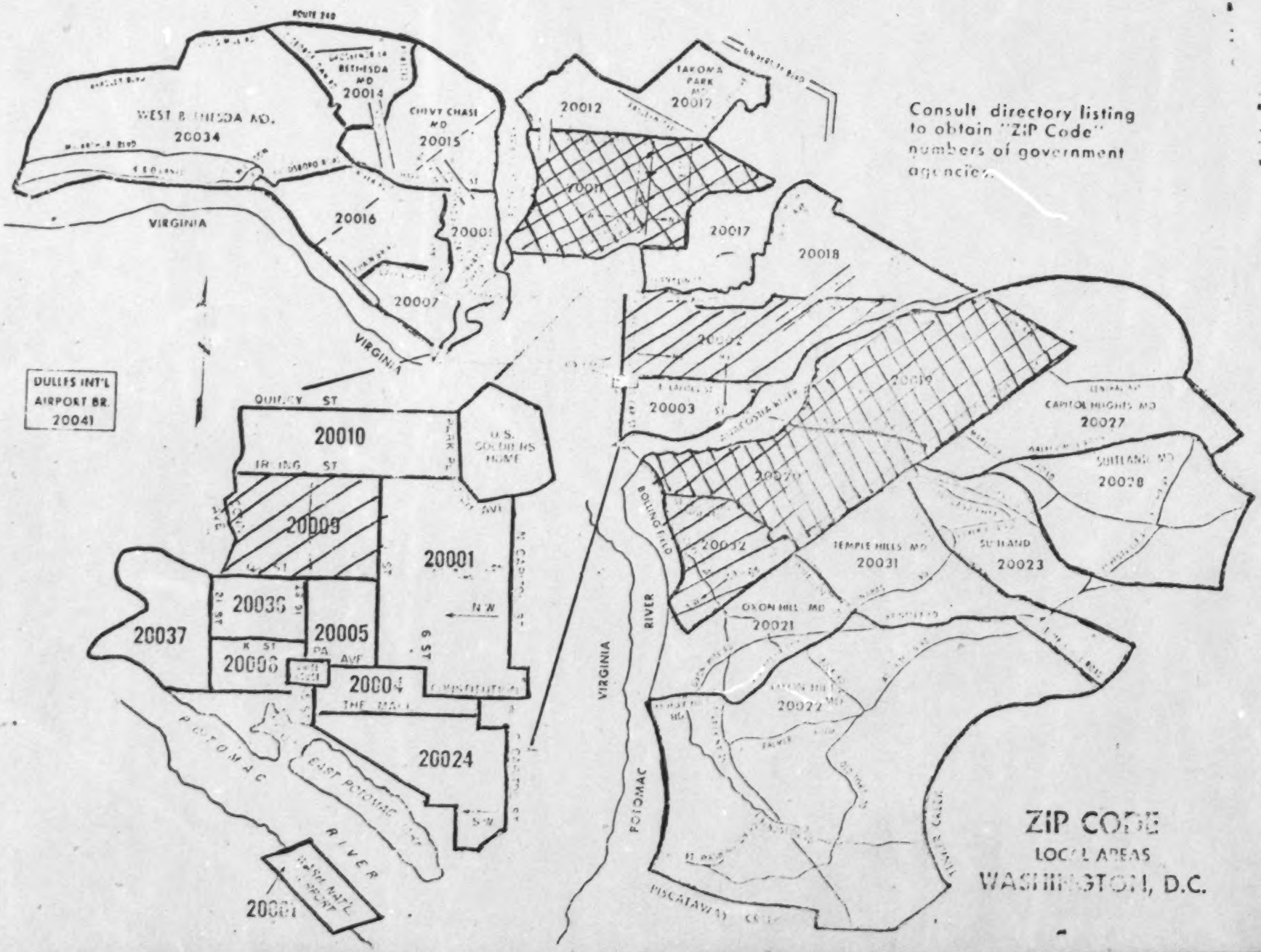


Table 7
Distribution of Enrollees at Federal City College by Area and Zip Code, Winter 74-75 and Fall 75-76

D.C. Area	Zip Code	Total Enrollment Headcount[a] Winter 74-75		Total Enrollment Headcount[b] Fall 75-76		Change in Enrollment	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Northwest							
	20001	319	4.2	343	4.2	24	7.5
	20005	124	1.6	125	1.5	1	.8
	20006	9	.1	11	.1	2	22.2
	20007	30	.4	27	.3	-3	-10.0
	20008	74	1.0	72	.9	-2	- 2.7
	20009	683	9.0	707	8.7	24	3.5
	20010	394	5.2	411	5.1	17	4.3
	20011	995	13.3	1,105	13.7	110	11.0
	20012	219	2.9	233	2.9	14	6.3
	20015	31	.4	35	.4	4	12.7
	20016	25	.3	23	.3	-2	-8.0
	20036	56	.7	54	.7	-2	3.5
	20037	25	.3	22	.3	-3	-12.0
		2,984	39.4	3,168	39.1	184	6.1
Northeast							
	20002	554	7.3	661	8.2	107	19.3
	20017	205	2.7	226	2.8	21	10.2
	20018	254	3.4	297	3.7	43	16.9
		1,013	13.4	1,184	14.7	171	16.8
Southeast							
	20003	199	2.6	223	2.8	24	12.0
	20019	796	10.5	932	11.5	136	17.0
	20020	896	11.9	1,015	12.5	119	13.2
	20032	635	8.4	654	8.1	19	2.9
		2,526	33.4	2,824	34.9	298	11.7
Southwest							
	20004	7	.1	6	.1	-1	14.2
	20024	96	1.3	102	1.3	6	6.2
		103	1.4	108	1.4	5	4.8
Total identified by:							
D.C. Zip Codes		6,629	87.6	7,284	90.0	655	10.0
Total Residents		6,772	89.5	7,412	91.6	640	9.4
Total Respondents		7,563	100.0	8,089*	100.0	526	7.0

Sources: [a]Students by Zip Codes, Winter 1974-75, Computer Center, 4/24/75.
[b]Students by Zip Codes, Fall 1975-76, Computer Center, 9/9/75.
*113 students did not report their zip codes.

Chart G - Change in Federal City College Enrollment Between Winter '74-'75 and Fall '75-'76 by Zip Code Areas

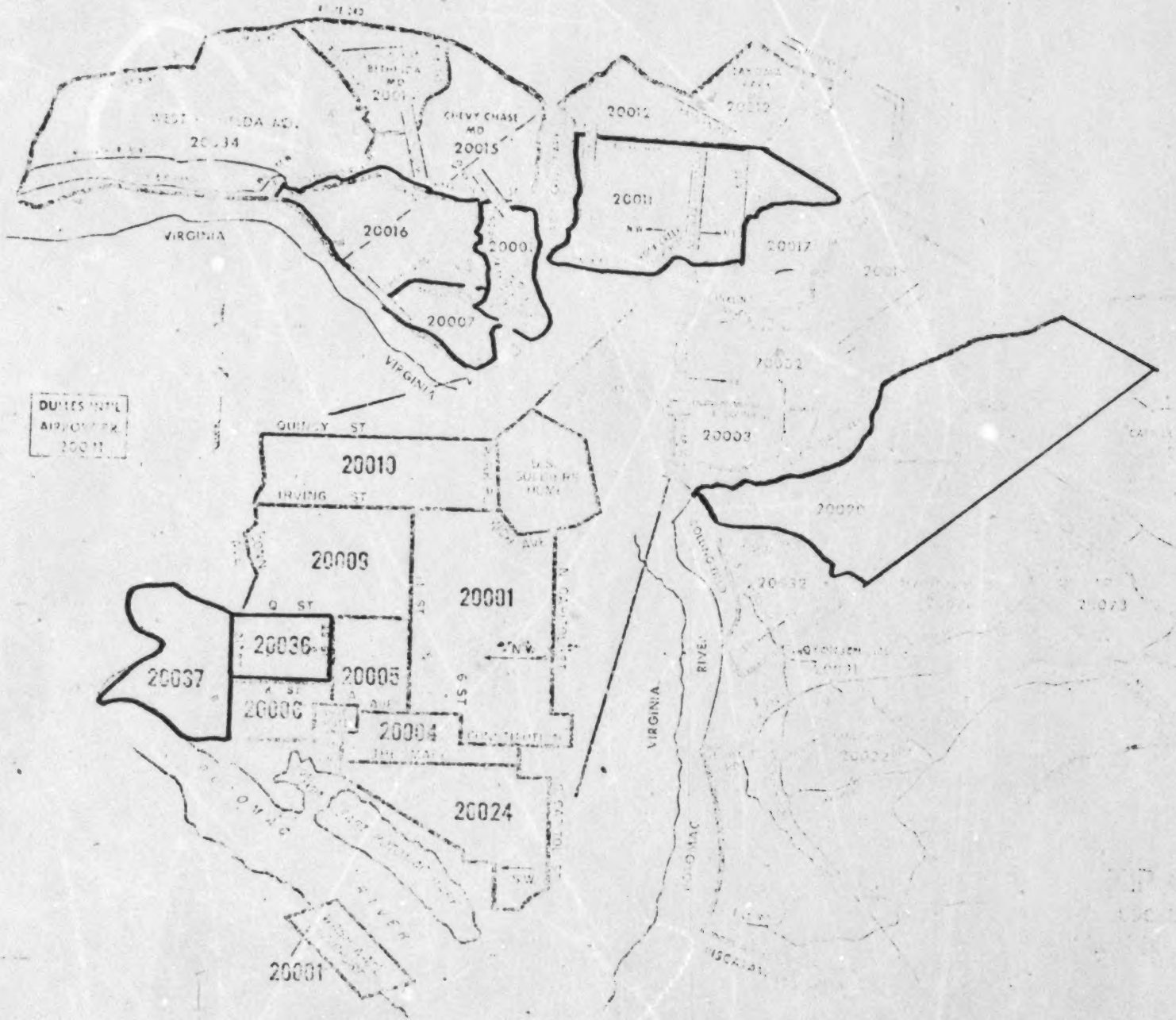


Table 8

Total Enrollment at Federal City College, Fall '75- 76 and Percentage Distribution of New Enrollees (Fall '68- 69, Spring '72- 73) by Area and Zip Code in the District of Columbia

D.C. Area	Zip Code	Total Enrollment Headcount Fall 1975-76		New Enrollees			
		#	%	Fall 1968-69	Spring 1972-73	19 Quarters	
				%	%	Low %	High %
Northwest							
	20001	343	4.2	4.4	3.6	0	4.4
	20005	125	1.5	.8	2.0	.2	2.3
	20006	11	.1	.1	.1	0	.3
	20007	27	.1	.4	.5	0	1.1
	20008	72	.9	.4	.8	0	1.1
	20009	707	8.7	4.8	7.2	3.3	11.6
	20010	411	5.1	3.8	3.6	1.7	5.6
	20011	1,105	13.7	14.1	13.7	4.3	14.1
	20012	233	2.9	.7	2.4	.7	3.1
	20015	35	.4	--	.5	0	1.0
	20016	23	.3	.2	.3	0	.9
	20036	54	.7	.3	.8	0	1.3
	20037	22	.3	.2	.1	0	.9
		3,168	39.1	30.2	35.6		
Northeast							
	20002	661	8.2	9.0	5.6	3.3	9.0
	20017	226	2.8	3.2	3.5	1.1	3.5
	20018	297	3.7	3.8	3.4	1.3	3.8
		1,184	14.7	16.0	11.5		
Southeast							
	20003	223	2.8	3.0	3.3	1.2	3.6
	20019	932	11.5	11.7	11.7	6.7	12.6
	20020	1,015	12.5	11.1	10.0	6.0	11.8
	20032	654	8.1	6.0	7.6	0	8.6
		2,824	34.9	31.8	32.6		
Southwest							
	20004	6	.1	--	--	0	.4
	20024	102	1.3	1.2	1.5	0	1.6
		108	1.4	1.2	1.5		
Total identified by D.C. Zip Code		7,284	90.0	79.2	81.2		
Total Resident		7,412	91.6				
Total Respondents*		8,089*	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Sources:

[a]Students by Zipcodes, Fall 1975-76, Computer Center, 9/9/75.

[b]Student Retention Modeling Study, Winter 1973-74, Taylor, Lieberfeld and Heldman, New York, p. G.8.

*113 Students did not report their zip codes.

11/20/75

5. How many students have graduated from FCC since its inception and to what extent does the College fulfill the manpower needs of the District?

FCC has graduated 2,800 students in the past seven years. Table 9 indicates that the majority (66%) of the graduates completed the bachelor's degree level, followed by the master's degree (24%) and the associate degree (10%). The same table highlights the finding that almost half of the degrees awarded at the bachelor's degree level (44%) as well as the associate degree level (54%) were by the School of Liberal and Fine Arts, while practically 9 out of 10 master's degrees were awarded by the School of Education.

Among the individual departments, the top five granting the baccalaureate degree were: Sociology and Anthropology (9%), Teacher Education (9%), Urban Studies (7%), Psychology (6%), and Social Welfare (6%). On the other hand, the five departments that conferred the least number of baccalaureate degrees were: Music (0.1%), Modern Languages (0.5%), Art (0.8%), Physics (0.9%), and Mathematics (1.0%).

At the master's degree level, the three departments that awarded the greatest number of degrees were: Teacher Education (34%), Human Ecological Systems and Services (20%), and Adult Education (20%). In contrast, the departments trailing the list of degrees awarded were Business Economics and Finance (0.1%) and Marketing (0.1%).

Arthur D. Little's report entitled "A Comprehensive Plan for Public Higher Education in the District of Columbia" underscored the oversupply of bachelor's degree graduates in the social sciences and psychology as well as the demand for specialists in areas such as business, engineering, natural science fields and health sciences in the District.

Table 10 has been prepared to assess the level attained by FCC with respect to its mission to respond to the manpower needs of the District. Information on the shift of productivity rates (for both bachelor's and master's degrees) in 19 occupational areas, alludes to the observation that FCC seems to have partially succeeded in channeling students to occupations where graduates are in short supply. The latest figures indicate that the highest rates of degrees awarded over the past year (see column 2) set over against those of earlier years (see columns 4 and 5) are in:

- Nursing (46%) and other health professions (50%);
- Mathematics (47%);
- Accounting (46%) and
- Social Work (41%).

Table 9
Distribution of Graduates by Level of Degrees Completed and by Department, FCC, 1969 through 1975

School and Department	Level of Degrees Completed					
	Bachelor's		Master's		Associate	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Business						
Accounting	84	4.6	21	3.2		
Bus. Ed. & Off. Adm.	41	2.2	9	1.3		
Bus. Econ. & Finance	30	1.6	1	0.1		
Management	119	6.5	16	2.4		
Marketing	70	3.8	1	0.1		
Computer Science Mgt.	66	3.6			1	0.3
Subtotal	(410)	(22.3)	(48)	(7.1)	(1)	(0.3)
Education						
Home Economics	20	1.1				
Teacher Educ.	165	9.0	229	33.9	7	2.5
Physical Educ.	40	2.2				
Community Educ.	54	3.0			5	1.7
Comm. Plan. & Dev.	50	2.7				
Media Science & Tech.	21	1.1	81	12.0		
Human Ecological Sys. & Services			137	20.2		
Adult Educ.			135	19.9		
Subtotal	(350)	(19.1)	(582)	(86.0)	(12)	(4.2)
Liberal & Fine Arts						
Art	15	0.8				
Communicative Arts	20	1.1				
Music	2	0.1			5	1.7
Economics	77	4.2				
Political Science	76	4.1			1	0.3
Psychology	115	6.3				
Social Welfare	116	6.3			55	19.3
Sociology/Anthropology	169	9.2			14	4.9
Urban Studies	118	6.5			72	25.2
History & Philosophy	65	3.5			7	2.5
English	27	1.5				
Modern Languages	10	0.5				
Subtotal	(810)	(44.1)			(154)	(53.9)

Table 9 (Cont'd)

School Department	Total Degrees Granted					
	Bachelor's #	Bachelor's %	Master's #	Master's %	Associate #	Associate %
Natural & Applied Health Science						
Interdisciplinary Sc.					1	0.3
Biology	64	3.5			1	0.3
Chemistry	20	1.1				
Mathematics	19	1.0				
Physics	16	0.9			1	0.3
Nursing	54	2.9			3	1.0
Engr. & Comp. Sc.	52	2.8				
Communication Sc.	42	2.3	47	6.9	1	0.3
Subtotal	(267)	(14.5)	47	(6.9)	(7)	(2.4)
General Programs					(112)	(39.2)
Total	1.837	100.0	677	100.0	286	100.0

Sources: Questions and Answers in Support of FY 1974 Budget Presentation, Office of Institutional Research, FCC, April 10, 1973.

Quarter Graduation List December 1973 to August 1974, Office of the Registrar, FCC, March 1975.

Higher Education General Information Survey, Degrees and Other Formal Awards Conferred Between July 1, 1974 and June 30, 1975, Office of the Registrar, FCC, Aug. 1975.

OIR 11.18.75

Table 10

Bachelor's and Master's Degrees Awarded by Occupational Area During FY 1974-75 Compared To Those Awarded in Earlier Years, FY 1968-69 through FY 1973-74, FCC

Occupational Area	Degrees Awarded FY 1974-75 # (1)	% (2)	Degrees Awarded FY 1968-69 through FY 1973-74 # (3)	% (4)	% Avg. Annual Productivity Rate (5)	Total Degrees Awarded FY 1968 through FY 74-75 # (6)	Rate (7)	% (8)
Engineering	9	17.3	43	82.7	13.8	52	13	100.0
Nursing	25	46.3	29	53.7	9.0	54	12	100.0
Psychology	43	17.1	209	82.9	13.8	252	4	100.0
Other health prof.	10	50.0	10	50.0	8.3	20	16	100.0
Education	143	22.6	490	77.4	12.9	633	1	100.0
Chemistry	3	15.0	17	85.0	14.2	20	16	100.0
Biology	21	32.8	43	67.2	11.2	64	11	100.0
Mathematics	9	47.4	10	52.6	8.8	19	18	100.0
Physics	5	31.2	11	68.8	11.5	16	19	100.0
Economics	17	22.1	60	77.9	13.0	77	9	100.0
Other social sc.	83	19.4	345	80.6	13.4	428	2	100.0
Accounting	48	45.7	57	54.3	9.0	105	7	100.0
Design (Physical Plan.)	9	18.0	41	82.0	13.7	50	14	100.0
Journalism	33	28.4	83	71.6	11.9	116	5	100.0
Librarians	25	24.5	77	75.5	12.6	102	8	100.0
Management & other Business Occ.	78	27.2	209	72.8	12.1	287	3	100.0
Social Work	48	41.4	68	58.6	9.8	116	5	100.0
Workers in Art & Entertainment	9	24.3	28	75.7	12.6	37	15	100.0
Computer Science	20	30.3	46	69.7	11.6	66	10	100.0
Total	638	25.4	1,876	74.6	12.4	2,514		100.0

Col. (2) = col. (1) ÷ col. (6)
Col. (4) = col. (3) ÷ col. (6)
Col. (5) = col. (4) ÷ col. 6 years
Col. (8) = Col. (2) + Col. (4)

OIR 12.75

6. What is the present status of students who have graduated from the College? What proportion attend graduate school? What proportion are employed and what salaries are they making now compared with the salaries they were making prior to receiving their degrees?

Two surveys conducted by the Office of Institutional Research on FCC's 1973-74 baccalaureate and master's degree graduates disclosed the following findings:

- About 87% of the undergraduate alumni and 56% of the graduate alumni were pursuing advanced studies at the professional, graduate and post-graduate levels.
- Majority of the survey participants reported full-time work status (i.e., 76% for the BA/BS alumni and 89% for the M.A./M.S. Alumni).
- Utility of degrees pursued in relation to jobs held has consistently improved (i.e., 72% during studies compared to 83% in current jobs for undergraduate alumni while the graduate school alumni reported 93% during studies vs. 96% in their present jobs).

Short-term impact of degrees earned is implied in median salaries reported. Undergraduate salaries rose from $9,100 during studies to about $10,400 in current jobs which registers a 14% increase. The graduate alumni earned an average of $12,100 prior to graduation which increased to $16,000 in recent jobs one year after completing the degree. This represents

an increase of 32% which is well above the rise of consumers' prices observed over the same time period.

An assessment on how well FCC students have managed financially vis-a-vis their peer groups is shown in Table 11. Distibutions of master's and baccalaureate degree students are presented by income reported (before and after graduation) and classified into the three levels of family budgets recommended for the Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The chi-square test of analysis indicate that the shift of students from lower income levels ($9,723 before graduation) to the medium and higher income brackets ($15,000 and above after graduation) was significant at 5% level of confidence among the graduate alumni. The chi-square test further indicates that the improvement in income was insufficient to effect a significant change in the standards of living among the undergraduate alumni.

Table 11

Distribution of FCC Master's and Bachelor's Degree Students Classified by Budget Levels as Reported Before and After Graduation, 1975

Washington Metropolitan Area Annual Budgets for a Family of Four[a]	% of FCC Students in Category[b]		Net Change Significant at .05[c]
	Before Graduation	One Year After Graduation	
A. Master's Degree			
Lower Level ($9,723/year)	45.4	16.0	
Intermediate Level ($15,035/year)	49.4	64.1	yes
Higher Level ($21,725/year)	5.2	19.9	
B. Bachelor's Degree			
Lower Level ($9,723/year)	69.9	58.0	
Intermediate Level ($15,035/year)	24.1	34.4	no
Higher Level ($21,725/year)	6.0	7.6	

[a]Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Urban Family Budgets and Comparative Indexes for Standards of Living for a Family of Four, Selected Urban Areas," April 9, 1975.

[b]Office of Institutional Research, FCC "A Profile of FCC's Undergraduate and Graduate Alumni a Year After Graduation," December 1975.

[c]Statistical significance based on chi-square analysis of each respective population.

OIR 12.75

7. Has the moratorium on the admission of foreign students reduced the proportion of this group at FCC?

Since FCC has not been receiving the adequate resources to meet its educational responsibilities to the residents of the District,and to prevent severe overcrowding of classes in certain areas (see Chart A) the D.C. Board of Higher Education decided to impose a moratorium on the admission of non-U.S. citizens and residents. The policy was intended to give the top priority to the admission of D.C. residents and out-of-state U.S. citizens and permanent residents. The policy was enforced during the Spring and Summer quarters, '74-'75 but not for Fall '75-'76. This ban on foreign students has been modified for Spring semester '75-'76 to accept transfer students only who have completed their freshmen requirements but not first-time degree foreign students.

Figures collected over the past year indicate that the moratorium has not reduced the proportion of foreign students at FCC. Instead, this proportion of student headcount rose from 6% during Fall '74-'75 to almost 9% one year later. Data in Col. (4) of Table 12 also attest to this rapid increase of foreign enrollees (51%) as compared to the 5% growth of the total student body for the same period (see Col. 2). This increasing trend of foreign enrollees despite the moratorium on new students could be

Table 12
Comparison of Headcount and FTE Enrollment Between All Enrollees and Foreign Enrollees, Federal City College, Fall '74-'75 Through Fall '75-'76

Year and Term	Headcount Enrollment					FTE Enrollment		
	Total Enrollees		Foreign Enrollees			Total Enrollees	Foreign Enrollees	
	#	Index	#	Index	% of Total Col. (3) ÷ Col. (1)	#	#	% of Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
AY '74-'75								
Fall	7,783	100	479	100	6.2	6,671	420	6.3
Winter	7,563	97	656	137	8.7	6,676	677	10.1
Spring	7,743	99	632	132	8.2	6,795	668	9.8
AY'75-'76								
Fall	8,202	105	722	151	8.8	6,912	766	11.1

OIR 1.76

accounted for by the re-entry of former students because of low tuition and the accreditation of the College.

A further perusal of the information on Table 12 points out that the FTE figures for foreign students are greater than the headcount (Col. 7 vs. Col. 3, except for Fall '74-'75) while the opposite is reported for the total population of enrollees (compare Col. 1 and Col. 6). This observation suggests that the foreign students carry heavier course loads than the U.S. citizens. This reflects their compliance with immigration requirements for a bona fide "student visa" status.